

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1810.

[NUMBER 1262.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

If the postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

LEXINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

Tobacco	8 1 50	a	2 00
Hemp	6 00	a	7 00
Yarns	9 00	a	10 00
Beef	2 00	a	2 50
Pork	2 50	a	2 75
Flour	2 00	a	2 50
Meal (per bush.)	0 25	a	0 37
Salt	2 00		
Whiskey (per gal.)	0 30	a	0 37

JOSEPH HAMILTON RAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feby. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys
PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cuthbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

J. & D. MacCoun

Request those indebted to them to make payment before the 10th of July, as one of them intends to set out for Philadelphia and New York, at that time.

Lexington, June 12th, 1809.

Doctor James Overton
WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES; together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHIT'S SMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Gates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

PRICE 12½ CENTS,

TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,

(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.

BY JOHN ANDREWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;

CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

A Grammar School

IS opened by WILLIAM ANDERSON at Nicholasville, Jessamine county; the neighbourhood is healthy, boarding may be had in genteel families, convenient to the school at 50 dollars per annum.

November 10, 1809.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS Thomas Lincoln did, some time past, convey to us by deed of trust, all his estate, both real and personal; we do forewarn all persons from crediting him on our account, as we are determined not to pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

DAVY RICE,

ELIZABETH LINCOLN.

Dec. 13th, 1809.

Frankfort Ware-House.

THE subscribers are ready to receive Storage of any description, at the usual rates. Their large and convenient STONE WARE-HOUSE is nearly completed, in the erection of which great care has been taken to render it inaccessible to fire. A WHARF AND SLIP has also been made, between the ware-house and the river, to facilitate the loading of boats in any stage of the water, which, it is believed, has rendered this situation equal, if not superior, to most places in the western country, for putting a cargo on board with expedition and a good order.

Every attention will be paid to meet the wishes of their customers, and punctual attendance at all times.

WILLIAM HUNTER,

JOHN INSTONE.

Frankfort, Nov. 29, 1809.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

For Sale at this Office.

For Sale,
Six Hundred Acres First Rate
LAND.

OF INDISPUTABLE TITLE,
Lying in Jessamine county, on the road leading
from Nicholasville to Richmond, five miles
from Nicholasville, one and a half miles from
Bell's old mill, on Hickman creek.

THERE is one hundred acres of cleared land,
well improved with dwelling houses, orchards
and meadows.

For the terms apply to the subscriber, on the
premises.

JOHN M'CLURE.

Dec. 8th, 1809. 3t

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphrey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble Servant.

Robert Wilson.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES BOOTS & SHOES, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Russell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.

N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

John Thompson.

LOST,

ON FRIDAY THE 26th DEC. IN THIS TOWN,
A DRAGHTON OF A

WOOL-PICKING MACHINE,

Drawn in BLACK and RED Colours.

The person who have found the same, will confer an obligation on the subscriber by returning it, besides being rewarded therefor.

Thos. Smith.

Lexington, December 26, 1809.

ABNER EGGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

at Lexington, December 26, 1809.

NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to Purchase Negro Fel-

lows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works,

for which a generous price will be given.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.

December 23d, 1809.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE

STEAM MILL

WISH TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

For which CASH will be given.

Lexington Dec. 23, 1809.

Taken from a Negro,

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN,

A BLACK MARE eleven years old, one eye

out, the near fore and hind foot white, a

small star in her forehead, spades very well.

The above mare was taken from a runaway

who says that he is other from a negro man named Dick hired to Mr. Suter in the neighbour-

hood of Wm. Daleys

P. B. PRICE.

December 19, 1809. 3t

Take Notice.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR ON LONG TERMS, AND MAY BE ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY—THE ONE HALF OR

WHOLE, AS MAY BE BEST SUIT THE PURCHASER, OF THE

PLANTATION WHEREON THE SUBSCRIBER LIVES,

AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TOWN FORD AND ELKHORN,

PART OF TAYLOR'S MILITARY CLAIMS, CONTAINING 100

ACRES, BETWEEN 50 AND 60 CLEARED, WITH A GOOD

SAW AND GRIST MILL, WELL CALCULATED FOR ANY

KIND OF WATER WORKS OR MACHINERY, AND ANSWERS WELL TO DIVIDE AS THERE ARE TWO SEATS

EQUALLY GOOD. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JOHN COHOUN, SEN.

December 22, 1809. 3t

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ized to tender explanations for the disavowal, or to propose any new arrangement, nor to conclude any agreement, but solely to receive and discuss propositions which might be made to you, not concealing, at the same time, that, to be satisfactory, they must include two conditions, both inadmissible; one altogether irrelevant to the subject, and the other requiring nothing less than a surrender of an inalienable function of the national sovereignty.

Notwithstanding these repulsive considerations, such is the disposition of the President to facilitate a final and comprehensive accommodation between the two nations, that he is ready, as I have already had the honor of signifying to you, to favor any mode of bringing about so happy an event that may be found consistent with the honor and the essential interest of the United States.

I have the honor to be &c.

Signed R. SMITH.

The honorable

FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON,

&c. &c. &c.

(A)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning, dated,

London, Oct. 10, 1808.

"At our first interview (on the 29th of June) verbal communication was not disconvenienced, but commended; for, after I had made myself understand as to the purpose for which the interview had been requested, you asked me if I thought of taking a more formal course; but immediately added that you presumed I did not, for that the course I had adopted was well suited to the occasion. My reply was in substance, that the freedom of conversation was better adapted to our subject, and more likely to conduct us to an advantageous conclusion, than the constraint and formality of written intercourse, and that I had not intended to present a note. At the second interview, (on the 22d of July) it did not occur to me, that I had any reason to conclude, and certainly I did not conclude that verbal communication had not continued to be acceptable as a preparatory course; and it was not until the third interview (on the 29th of July) that it was rejected as inadmissible."

(B)

EXTRACT.

From Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney, dated Nov. 22, 1808.

"It is highly probable that I did not (as you say I did not) assign to you as the motive of the wish which I then expressed, my persuasion that written communications are less liable to mistake than verbal ones; because that consideration is sufficiently obvious; and because the whole course and practice of office is, in that respect, so established and invariable, that I really could not have supposed the assignment of any specific motive to be necessary to account for my acquiring a written statement of your proposals previous to my returning an official answer to them.

"I had taken for granted all along that such would, and such must be the ultimate proceeding on your part, however you might wish to prepare the way for it by preliminary conversations."

(C.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, dated

Washington, July 31, 1809.

"Neither the present time, nor the occasion, will afford me a favourable opportunity for explaining to you the grounds and reasons upon which I conceived I had conformed to his majesty's wishes; and to the spirit, at least, of my instructions upon that subject, nor, indeed, would any vindication of my conduct (whatever I may have to offer) be of any importance further than as it might tend to shew that no intention existed on my part, to practice any deception towards the government of the United States."

From the same to the same, dated

August 14, 1809.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January, (which formed but one part of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, I considered that it would be in vain to lay before the government of the United States the despatch in question, which I was at liberty to have done in extenso, had I thought proper. But as I had such strong grounds for believing that the object of his majesty's government could be attained, though in a different manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instruction be fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction upon my mind, that should be acting in conformity with his majesty's wishes; and, accordingly, concluded the late provisional agreement on his majesty's behalf with the government of the United States.

"The disavowal by his majesty is a painful proof to me that I had formed an erroneous judgment of his majesty's views and the intent on of my instructions; and I have most severely to lament that an act of mine (though unintentionally) should produce any embarr-

assment in the relations between the two countries."

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith,
Washington, Oct. 23, 1809.

Sir,

THE letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 19th inst. was delivered to me on the following day. I shall, without loss of time, transmit it to my court, where the various and important considerations which it embraces will receive the attention due to them. In the interval, I would beg leave to submit to you the following observations, as they arise out of the communications that have already occurred between us.

In fulfilling a duty which I conceive to be due to my public character, I have never suggested, nor meant to suggest, that the mode of negotiating prescribed by you on this particular occasion an occasion selected for the purpose of removing existing differences was otherwise objectionable, than as it appeared to me to be less calculated, than it does to you, to answer the professed purpose of our negotiation.

It was against the general principle of debarring a foreign minister, in the short space of one week after his arrival, and without any previous misunderstanding with him, from all personal intercourse, that I thought it right to protest. Since, however, I find by your letter, that it is not intended to apply that principle to me, I will only observe, that in the case you mentioned to have occurred between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, the conferences were held under an expectation, at least on the part of the former, of their leading to a written communication; whereas in ours, I from the beginning stated that I had no such communication to make. There is also this essential difference between the two cases, that Mr. Pinkney was charged to convey an important proposal to his majesty's government, the particulars of which it might be very material to have correctly stated, whilst the object of that part of my conversation, to which you seem to attach the most importance, was to say, that I was not charged to make any proposal whatever.

I could not enter into my view to withhold from you an explanation, merely because it had been already given, but because, having been so given, I could not imagine, until informed by you, that a repetition of it would be required at my hands. I am quite certain that his majesty's government having complied with what was considered to be the substantial duty imposed upon it on the occasion, would, had this been foreseen, have added to the proofs of conciliatory good faith already manifested, the further complacency to the wishes of the United States, of adopting the form of communication most agreeable to them, and of giving through me the explanation in question. I have therefore no hesitation in informing you, that his majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement concluded between you and Mr. Erskine, because it was concluded in violation of that gentleman's instructions, and altogether without authority to subscribe to the terms of it. These instructions, I now understand by your letter, as well as from the obvious deduction which I took of the liberty of making in mine of the 11th instant, were at the time, in substance, made known to you; no stronger illustration therefore can be given of the deviation from them which occurred, than by a reference to the terms of your agreement.

Nothing can be more notorious than the frequency with which, in the course of a complicated negotiation, ministers are furnished with a gradation of conditions, on which they may be successively authorised to conclude. So common is the case which you put hypothetically, that in acceding to the justice of your statement, I feel myself impelled to make only one observation upon it, which is, that it does not strike me as bearing upon the consideration of the unauthorized agreement concluded here inasmuch as in point of fact Mr. Erskine had no such graduated instruction.

You are already acquainted with that which was given, and I have had the honor of informing you that it was the only one by which the conditions on which he was to conclude were prescribed. So far from the terms, which he was actually induced to accept, having been contemplated in that instruction he himself states that they were substituted by you in lieu of those originally proposed.

It may perhaps be satisfactory that I should say here that I most willingly subscribe, on this occasion, to the highly respectable authority which you have quoted, and I join issue with you upon the essentials which that authority requires to constitute a right to disavow the act of a public minister.

It is not immaterial to observe on the qualification contained in the passage you have quoted, as it implies the case of a minister concluding *in virtue of a full power*. To this it would suffice to answer, that Mr. Erskine had *no full power*; and this act consequently does not come within the range of your quotation; although it cannot be forgotten that the United States have, at no very distant period, most freely exercised

the right of withholding the ratification from even the authorized act of their own diplomatic agents, done under the avowed sanction of a full power.

I conceive that what has been already said establishes beyond the reach of doubt or controversy that his majesty's minister did violate his instructions, and the consequent right in his majesty to disavow an act so concluded. That his majesty had *strong and solid reasons* for so doing, will appear not only from his instructions having been violated, but from the circumstance that the violation of them involved the sacrifice of a great system of policy deliberately adopted and acted upon in just and necessary retaliation of the unprecedented modes of hostility resorted to by his enemy.

There appears to have prevailed throughout the whole of this transaction a fundamental mistake, which would suggest that his majesty had proposed to propitiate the government of the United States in order to induce it to consent to the renewal of the commercial intercourse between the two countries; as if such had been the relations between Great Britain and America, that the advantages of that intercourse were wholly on the side of the former; and as if, in any arrangement, whether commercial or political, his majesty could condescend to barter objects of national policy and dignity for permission to trade with another country.

Without minutely calculating what may be the degree of pressure felt at Paris, by the difference in the price of goods, whether landed at Havre or at Hamburg, I will, in my turn, appeal to your judgment, sir, whether it be not a *strong and solid reason*, worthy to guide the councils of a great and powerful monarch, to set bounds to that spirit of encroachment and universal dominion which would bend all things to its own standard? Is it nothing in the present state of the world, when the agents of France authoritatively announce to their victims "that Europe is submitting and rendering by degrees," that the world should know, that there is a nation which, by that Divine Goodness so strongly appealed to in the paper to which I allude, is enabled to falsify the assertion? Is it not important at such a moment, that Europe and America should be convinced, that, from whatever countries honorable and manly resistance to such a spirit may have been banished, it will still be found in the sovereign of the British nation and in the hearts of his subjects?

As to the precautions taken by England to insure from injury to us on this occasion, the citizens of the United States, and which appear to you to be even yet insufficient, I am confident that in every doubtful case the usual liberality of our tribunals will be exercised in determining upon the circumstances of it; & it was at Mr. Pinkney's express requisition, that additional instructions were given to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, to extend to vessels trading to the colonies, plantations and settlements of Holland, the same exemption from capture and molestation, as was granted to vessels sailing for any of the ports of Holland.

On the subject of return cargoes from those ports, I must observe, that

although it was intended to prevent, as far as was practicable, the inconveniences likely to be created by the unauthorized agreement made here in April last, yet it was not and could not be intended to obviate all possible inconveniences, even such as might have arisen if no such agreement had ever been made.

If an American vessel had sailed from America for Holland in time of profound peace, or in time of war, the ports of Holland not being at the date of sailing under blockade, it might yet have happened that, in the period between the commencement of such voyage and the arrival of the vessel at the port of destination, a blockade might have been established before that port.

The vessel arriving would, in that case, have been warned not to enter the port, and would have been turned away with the loss of the whole object of the voyage. This would be no extraordinary hardship, and would afford no legitimate ground of complaint.

The order in council is far less strict than such a blockade would be, for as much as it provides for the original voyage, commenced in expectation of being admitted to the port of destination, by permitting the entry into the ports of Holland; and it is no just ground of complaint, that it does not superadd to that permission the liberty to re-export a cargo of the enemy's goods or produce.

I beg leave briefly to recapitulate the substance of what I have had the honor to convey to you as well in a verbal, as in written communications.

I have informed you of the reasons of his majesty's disavowal of the agreement so often mentioned: I have shewn them, in obedience to the authority which you have quoted, to be both strong and such as to outweigh, in the judgment of his majesty's government, every other consideration which you

have contemplated. I have shewn that that agreement was not concluded in virtue of a full power, and that the instructions given on the occasion, were violated.

Beyond this point of explanation, which was supposed to have attained, but which is now given, by the present letter, in the form understood to be most agreeable to the American government, my instructions are prospective; they look to substituting for nations of good understanding, erroneously entertained, practical stipulations on which a real reconciliation of all differences may be substantially founded: and they authorize me not to renew proposals which have already been declared here to be unacceptable, but to receive and discuss any proposal made on the part of the United States, and *eventually* to conclude a convention between the two countries. It is not, of course, intended to call upon me to state as a preliminary to negotiation, what is the whole extent of those instructions; they must, as I have before said, remain subject to my own discretion, until I am enabled to apply them to the overtures, which I may have the honor of receiving from you.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servt,

Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

The honorable

ROBERT SMITH &c. &c.

[To be continued.]

The disbursements during the same year have consisted of the following items, viz. Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses & those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations.

1,439,698 23

Military and naval establishments, including the Indian Department, viz. Military, including arms and fortifications, 3,366,403 12
Navy, 2,379,667 80
Indian Department 292,303 84

6,037,974 76

3,126,149 15

Reimbursements of principal of the public debt 10,603,757 14
6,729,777 53

17,333,534 67

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1809, a balance of 5,828,336 01

23,162,470 68

Whence it appears that the expenses of government, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, have exceeded the actual receipts into the Treasury by a sum of nearly thirteen hundred thousand dollars; & that deficiency, as well as the reimbursement of the principal of the debt, have been paid out of the sum previously in the Treasury, or in other words out of the surplus of the revenue of the preceding years.

The outstanding revenue bonds may, after deducting the expenses of collection, and allowing for bad debts, be estimated to have amounted on the 30th of September, 1809, to \$7,500,000

The duties on the importations during the last quarter will not probably, after making a similar deduction, fall short of 2,800,000

All those will fall due prior to the 1st day of January, 1811, and make, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1809, and amounting as above stated, to 5,800,000

16,100,000

An aggregate of the expenses of the present quarter, though not yet precisely ascertained, will not probably, including the payments on account of the public debt, exceed 3,600,000

Leaving on the first day of January, 1810, a sum of 12,500 000

About twelve and a half millions of dollars in cash or bonds, payable during the year 1810, and applicable to the expense of that year. This estimate, however, is founded on the supposition that the amount of debentures payable in that year will not exceed two millions of dollars, and that the receipts during the year arising from importation subsequent to the first of January next, and from the sales of land, will be sufficient to pay those debentures and to leave at all times in the treasury at least one million of dollars.

Estimating the expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign, for the year 1810, at the same amount actually expended for those objects during the preceding year, or at about 1,500,000

1,500,000

For the public debt; of which sum about three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be applied to the final reimbursement of the exchanged six per cent. stock.)

It follows that unless the aggregate of the expenses for the military and naval establishments should be reduced to about 8,000,000

3,000,000

12,500 000

three millions of dollars, a loan will be necessary to make up the deficiency. That state of the Treasury had been anticipated; and, for that reason an increase of duties had been respectfully submitted in the last annual report. But should that measure be now adopted, it would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supersede the necessity of a loan for the service of the year 1810, commensurate with the extent of those establishments and with the appropriations which may be made for their support by Congress. No precise sum is suggested, since this must vary according to the plans which may be adopted in relation to foreign nations, and will particularly depend on the decision of Congress on the question of war or peace. It is sufficient to state that if the actual expenditure of the year 1810 for all military and naval purposes should be estimated at the same sum which was disbursed by the Treasury for those objects during the year ending on the 30th September, 1809, and exceeding as above stated six million of dollars, the deficiency according to the preceding estimates, would amount to three millions: on which supposition, it would seem prudent, in order to provide against any deficiency in the receipts beyond what has been estimated, to authorise a loan of four millions of dollars.

In the event of war the necessity of rendering it efficient and of calling for that purpose into action all the resources of the country, is too obvious to require any comment. On that subject nothing will at this time be added by this department to the suggestions respectfully submitted in the two preceding annual reports. Loans reimbursable by instalments and at fixed periods after the return of peace, must constitute the principal resource for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war. For the support of public credit,

12,500,000

12,500,000

12,500,000

12,500,000

12,500,000

12,500,000

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12,500,000

12,500,000

12,500,000

12,500,000

12,500,000

the basis on which rests the practicability of obtaining loans on reasonable terms, it appears necessary that the revenue should, in the mean while, be equal to the interest on the public debt including that on the new loans, and to all the current expenses of government calculated on a peace establishment, or, for the present, to about eight millions of dollars. An immediate and considerable increase of the existing duties will, it is believed, be requisite for that purpose in order to cover the defalcation which a maritime war must necessarily produce in a revenue almost exclusively depending on commerce. That increase appears preferable in the present situation of the U. States to any other source of taxation, and is not, in time of war, liable to the objection of its encouraging smuggling. It is only in the event of that revenue being still more affected by a war than is apprehended, that a resort to internal taxes either direct or indirect may become necessary.

If war should not be resorted to, it does not appear requisite unless Congress should resolve in a permanent increase of the military and naval establishments in time of peace, to lay at present any additional duties, beyond a mere continuance of the two and a half per cent known under the name of "Mediterranean fund." It has already been stated that an increase of the impost would not supply the deficiency which may take place in the year 1810, and exclusively of the reimbursement of the loan which may be wanted for the service of that year, all the national expenses calculated on a peace establishment and on the average of the actual expenditures of the six years 1802-1807, will not exceed ten millions of dollars for the year 1811, and eight millions after that year.

For the only portion of the existing debt which according to law will be practicable after the year 1810 to reimburse, will exclusively of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent and deferred stocks, consist only of the converted six per cent stock, which amounts to less than two millions of dollars. The payments on account of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the debt cannot for that reason (except for the purpose of reimbursing the loan which may be wanted for the service of the year 1810) much exceed six millions of dollars in the year 1811, and four millions of dollars annually after that year. The expences of the year 1811 and the ensuing years may, therefore, if calculated on a peace establishment, be estimated as followeth, viz.

Civil expenses, domestic and foreign,	1,500,000
Military and naval establishments (including the Indian department) calculated on the average of the actual expenditure for those objects during the six years 1802-1807, as will appear by statement (F.) about	2,500,000
Interest on the public debt, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent and deferred stocks,	4,100,000
Total of the annual expenses after the year 1811,	8,100,000
Reimbursement of the converted six per cent stock,	1,860,000
Total of expenses for the year 1811,	\$ 9,960,000

Whatever may be the decision of Congress in other respects, there is a subject which seems to require immediate attention. The provisions adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the non-intercourse with England and France, particularly as modified by the act of last session under an expectation that the orders of council of Great Britain had been revoked, are inefficient and altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances. It will be sufficient to observe that exportation by land is not forbidden, and that no bonds being required from vessels ostensibly employed in the coasting trade, nor any authority vested by law which will justify detention, those vessels daily sail for British ports, without any other remedy but the precarious mode of instituting prosecutions against the apparent owners. It is unnecessary, and it would be painful to dwell on all the effects of those violations of the laws. But without any allusion to the efficiency or political object of any system, and merely with view to its execution, it is incumbent to state that from the experience of the two last years, a perfect conviction arises, that either the system of restriction partially abandoned must be reinstated in all its parts, and with all the provisions necessary for its strict and complete execution, or that all the restrictions, so far at least as they affect the commerce and navigation of the citizens of the U. States, ought to be removed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department,
December 7th, 1809.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, December 18.

Mr. M'KIM's propositions to instruct the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the propriety of passing countervailing commercial regulations, were taken up and agreed to.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 61 to 48.

Mr. BASSET in the Chair, on the resolution from the Senate expressive of the approbation of the conduct of the Executive in refusing to hold any further communication with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Rhea moved that the committee rise and report their agreement to the resolution.

Mr. Gold moved that the committee rise and report progress.

December 19.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Macor, from the committee on so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to our Foreign Relations, reported a bill respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France; and for other purposes.

[The 1st section prohibits all public vessels belonging to G. Britain or France from entering the harbors of the U. States, subject to certain specified exceptions.

The 2nd section prescribes the punishment of those who shall aid the infraction of this provision.

The 3d section prohibits all vessels sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen of either, from entering the harbors of the United States.

The 4th section prohibits the importation into the United States of goods from Great Britain or Ireland, and France, and their colonies; or of goods from any foreign port which are the growth, produce or manufacture of G. Britain or France; unless in vessels owned wholly by citizens of the United States.

The above provisions to take immediate effect.

The 5th section prohibits after the 15th of April next the importation of goods from Great Britain and France and their colonies unless imported directly theretrom.

The 6th, 7th and 8th sections affix penalties to the infraction of these provisions.

The 9th section authorises the President in case either France or Great Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States to declare the same by proclamation, after which the prohibitions of this act on the commerce of the nation so doing shall cease.

The 10th section repeals the act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

The 12th section limits this act to the end of the next session of Congress.]

The bill was read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

J. G. Jackson is said to be on the recovery.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have adopted the resolutions offered by Mr. Archer, for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, with sundry amendments.

An association is proposed in the town of Alexandria for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, with a capital of 200,000 dollars.

The Legislature of Virginia met on the 4th ult. The Senate appointed Robt. Taylor, and the House of Delegates James Barbour, their respective speakers.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on the 5th ult. Presley C. Lane was re-elected speaker of the Senate, and James Engle of the House of Representatives.

William Brown, collector of the Port of New-Orleans, has absconded, with 100,000 dollars of the public money.

The ship Horace, John Q. Adams, minister to Russia on board, passed Elsinor 29th September; she was compelled by the British to pay the sound dues before she was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Rhea (T) spoke a short time in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Porter spoke half an hour against it; and Mr. Dana occupied about an hour and an half on the same side of the question.

When, on motion of Mr. Wharman, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.—DECEMBER 18.

A letter was received from Buckner Thruston, notifying the Senate of his resignation of his seat in that body as a Senator from the state of Kentucky.

DECEMBER 19.

The Vice President attended and took the chair of the Senate.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. enclosing the correspondence between him and the governor of Pennsylvania relative to the case of Gideon Cline, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, December 20.

The bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States, was read a third time and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Condict, Gaird, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Loyd, Mathewson, Meigs, Parker, Pope, Robinon, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New-York, Sumpter, Turner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Hillhouse and Pickering—2.

So the bill was passed.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.]

FRANKFORT, DECEMBER 30.

On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives passed an act giving further time to return plats and certificates of survey to the register's office.

Mr. Shaap, moved for leave to bring in a bill authorizing the Treasurer to receive the Russellville Branch Bank bills in payment of all public dues—but was negatived.

Mr. Hopkins read and laid on the table, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky, (on the part of the state) be instructed by the general assembly to use their efforts to remove the Branch Bank now at Russellville to some more commercial situation, where the dividends will be increased, and the benefits of the institution extended.

Resolved, That the president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky, be requested to lay before this house a statement of the profits of the Branch Bank at Russellville.

Mr. M'INTIRE, a member of the house of Representatives from the county of Fleming, has been expelled, on account of sundry charges exhibited against him.

The votes were 43 to 19.

The Senate have confirmed the appointment of the Hon. George M. Bibb, as Chief Justice of this commonwealth.

Scott County, Set.

Taken up by James Owens,

Living on Lytle's fork—a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, small star in the forefeet, the near hind foot white, 14 1/2 hands high, brand not legible, four years old, appraised to \$ 30.

CARY L. CLARKE, c. c. c.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;

"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 2, 1810.

Mr. Giles's resolution, approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Mr. Jackson, has been carried in the House of Representatives—69 to 46. Only 4 dissenting voices in the Senate.

BUCKNER THRUSTON, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States an associate Judge for the district of Columbia, in the room of A. B. Duckett, Esq. deceased.

[Nat. Intelligencer]

JUDGE TAIT is chosen a Senator of the U. States, by the Legislature of Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Milledge, Esq.

Dr. Alexander Campbell is elected a Senator of the U. S. for the state of Ohio in the room of Dr. Tiffin, resigned.

Wilson Carey Nicholas (a member of Congress from Virginia) has resigned his seat, in consequence of severe indisposition on his way to the City of Washington.

John Randolph it is stated will be unable to attend the present session of Congress.

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So the bill was passed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the ship Eliza Ann, captain Powers, in 34 days from Dublin, has put the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of Irish papers to the 7th Nov. (the day of her sailing) containing London news of the 2d, 10 days later than any previous advices from England.

The ship Paragon, Hague, has also extended our file of Greenock papers to the latter end of October.

The duke of Portland died on the 30th October.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated New-Orleans, 2d Nov. 1809—

"Clarke's long promised book has arrived, but indisposition has prevented my perusal of it. I have hitherto glanced at it, and promise you it shall be answered—This work occupied several of Burr's ablest co-conspirators more than a year, and I require four months only to detect and expose the perjuries, fallacies, and forgeries of this vindictive, profligate band. I will not leave a tatter to cover his deformities, but will offer him to the public a spectacle of horror and detestation—How this man and his adherents are sunk below the contempt of every man of character and honor! In the mean time, let not my services, nor the good old maxim, "aude alteram partem," be forgotten."

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The duke of Portland died on the 30th October.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 7.

"Since writing my letter the packet has brought an account that an order in council is expected to appear immediately in the Gazette, prohibiting the landing of American produce that has been landed or warehoused in any port since they left America, except from British ships with British licence. This seems intended to drive you to your embargo, which from experience it is expected you cannot maintain."

London, Oct. 24.—Despatches have been sent off to marquis Wellesley, by a king's messenger, who sailed for Plymouth in the Whiting schooner, on Sunday last. It is rumored at the port whence the vessel sailed, that "those despatches contain orders for the total evacuation of Spain by the British; the last despatches from marquis Wellesley, Mr. Frere, and Wellington, as well as communications from other well informed persons, having fully convinced government of the impossibility of effecting the deliverance of a people, who are so supinely callous to their own welfare."

October 26.—A report, which has circulated more than a week since, has been revived in the city, and with more confidence than at first—that some negotiations has been carrying on through an indirect channel, between the British government and that of France, the object

of which is the re-establishment of a general peace. The marquis Wellesley, it is said is about to proceed to Paris, in further pursuit of this grand object, the way to which, it is understood, has been smoothed by the mediation of a great northern power, and whose interference was the chief cause of the prolongation of the negotiations

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON has (in addition to his former assortment) just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of good and fashionable

Merchandise,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons. They will be sold unusually low.

Lexington, Sept. 1, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE
Has just received an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Also, a fresh supply of

GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glafs and Queens Ware, Rhode-Isl. and Cheeses, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf-skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Druggs, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton.

Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c. October 21.

PARKER & GRAY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND NOW OPENING,
At their Store in Lexington, on Main-Street, opposite the Court-House,
A very extensive and well-chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, STATIONARY, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, QUEENS', GLASS, & CHINA WARES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
Superfine and Coarse Broad Cloths, as sorted. Coatings, Flannel and Blankets assorted. Corduroys, Thickeys, & Velvets assorted. Silks, Crapes & Ribbands, assorted. Cambriek & Book Muslins, assorted. Ladies' fine Muslin Robes, Sleeves and Silk Gloves, as'd. Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, Hemp, Linen, Country Linen, Salt and Sack-Feec.

Dec. 18.

NEW GOODS

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & CO.
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXINGTON:

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large supplies of
Winter and Spring Goods.

Of all descriptions—unusually low for
Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will enable them to give better bargains than ever have been sold in the state heretofore.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

James Berthoud and Son,
Commission merchants at Shippingport,
Falls of Ohio.

HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have received from New Orleans, a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will dispose of by wholesale at the following prices for cash, viz.

Brown Sugar 1st quality 17cts per pound
do. 2d do. 15 do.
do. 3d do. 12 1-2 do.
Loaf Sugar 31 1-2 do.
Coffee 35 do.
Logwood 8 do.
Mackrels 25 dollars per barrel.

Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS

42 Packages Merchandise, viz.:

316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases
21 ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
25 ditto Furnitures, assorted
4 ditto Furniture Checks
35 ditto Gingham

40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Platillas, in imitation of
Geman

40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambriks

281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambriks Muslins

80 ditto Shirting Muslin

21 ditto assorted good and cheap, neat Fancy
Muslin

13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls

34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses, Robes

16 pieces ass'd. Waistcoating, chiefly low
priced

40 ditto Twilled Naukeens

Madras, Cambric and Pufficat, and Bandanna
Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto

50 lbs. or 300 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cot-

ton

10 pieces Twist Stripes

10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for
table cloths, &c. &c.

4 ditto black patent Lace

73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton
Hose, assorted

2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto

12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4
gross broad Binding

16 2-3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls

17 bales India Muslins, Gurrabs, Bafias, Cos-

sacs, Mammodes, Sannahs, &c. &c.

1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and

1 bale India Check, 95 pieces

2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces

1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted

1 bale ditto Coatings

1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton
Checks

2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1-2,
4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. 254 Packets.

The above Goods have been well chosen for
this market, and will be sold on advantageous
terms to the purchasers—to be sold at Philadel-

phia fair prices, by adding a small commission
to cover risque and charges.

Lexington 20th June, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MA COUN, TILFORD, & CO.
HAV this day received from Philadelphia
the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensick and
Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible
from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson,
late secretary to the Congress of the U. States;
Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's
Lectures on Church History, to which is added
his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's
Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition,
with a supplement containing the improvements
in the 14th London edition; Telemaque; the
Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by
Mrs. Roche; Zollkoffer's Sermons; Cowper's
Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetic
Works; Newton on the Phœnomena; Reid's
Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St
Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with
numerous original notes and illustrations, by
B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons;
Vicar of Wakefield in French; Brigg's Cock-
ery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the
Abbey; Franklin's Works Dwight's edition of Dr.
Watson's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dia-
logues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dis-
pensatory; Buck's Miscellaneous Works;
Perin's Grammar; Porrey's French Spelling
Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel;
Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages;
Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de
Stael Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or
the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the
Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an
Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss
Owen; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do
Chemistry; Founding of Belgrade, a new Novel,
translated from the French by W. Jennings;
Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Ful-
er's Gospel its own Witness; David's Psalms,
with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and
without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in
Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's
Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Under-
wood on the Diseases of Children; Clarks of
Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures;
Viney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's
Campaigns; History of Chili, by the
Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsheim;
Gillie's Greece; Cox's Medical Diction-
ary; Henning and Munford's Reports
Ky'd on Exchange; do on Awards; Graydon's
Digest; The whole proceeding in the case
of Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's
eccentrics with the act of the Legislature of
Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this
important subject, collected and arranged by R.
Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five
acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and
published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a molo-
drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre
Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan
Postrice; the Man of the World; Adelgitha,
&c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive
collection of Books and Stationery, which will
be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia
and New York prices; and in general without
charging for carriage. Also in the press and will
be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's A-
rithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged,
from the Twentieth London edition.

Cuthbert Banks
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry
Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for
Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly
known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where
it has opened a Hotel under the above stile.—
The situation of this property, on the public
square, directly opposite the North East front
of the court house, and in the centre of business,
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and
in point of space, convenience and comfort the
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.
A noble stable has been erected on the back part
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendance of Mr. William T.
Barto. He has provided himself with good
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,
and is in every necessary calculated to
accommodate and render agreeable the time of
those who may favor him with their custom;
and he trusts that from the attention which he
means personally to give to every department of
his business, he will be found to merit that
patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from
the public.

Cuthbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-Street, corner of Lime-
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
old stand, where every exertion shall be used to
accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

MILLER'S INN.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning
his most grateful acknowledgments to his
friends and the public generally, for their liberal
patronage. He has made several improvements
to his former buildings, which render them as
large and commodious as any in the state. He
has on hand a good assortment of liquor, and
will at all times use every exertion to furnish
his house at a stable with every thing necessary
to the prompt and agreeable accommodation
those who may think proper to call on him. By
punctual and personal attention to every department
of his business, he hopes to merit a con-
tinuation of public patronage.

Robert Miller,
Richmond, Kentucky, August 18th, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on
Main street, three doors below Main Cross
street, where he will carry on the above business
with neatness and taste—he flatters himself
that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whom may call on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do—Brown do—Green and do—Coquille
and do—Bamboo &c. Likewise Settees to
match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the neatest fashion and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thankfully received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-
sonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of land, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscriber has also for sale, 6000 lbs
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Hawaii Staves of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanne's Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viss, Sash, Plains double and single,
with prickers and templets, Groving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, complete
sets of Betch Plains, single and double
ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description; Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Holstead & Megone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all their indebted to
them, that they will receive the following ar-
ticles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9cts
per pound, Tobacco at 95 per hundred, Whis-
key at 16d per gallon, country Linen at the
usual prices. Any person availing themselves
of the late flag nation act, passed by the legis-
lature of this state, can expect no further in-
dulgence than the law will protect them in.

The price of the English Maps, is Twelve
Dollars each, unvarnished.

A subscription paper is opened at the Book-
Store of the publishers, who respectfully invite
the patronage of the citizens of Kentucky.

Dec. 4, 1809.

CONDITIONS.

Dolls.

The whole set completely canvassed, col-
oured, varnished, & mounted on rollers, 40

The Maps of EUROPE alone, - - - - -

ASIA, - - - - -

AMERICA, - - - - -

AFRICA, - - - - -

To those who prefer them unvarnished, a ded-
uction of two dollars will be made on each
Map, from the above prices.

The price of the English Maps, is Twelve
Dollars each, unvarnished.

A subscription paper is opened at the Book-
Store of the publishers, who respectfully invite
the patronage of the citizens of Kentucky.

Dec. 4, 1809.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about
three miles from Lexington and one half
mile from the Lime-stone road. It has two
never failing springs of excellent water, well
timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen small
buildings. I will sell it on a part of the hand-
some land, and give a small credit on a part of the
purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase
can call on Capt. Achiles Tandy, who will
show the land. And for further particulars,
apply to

Thomas Hughes,
Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

I will sell my HOUSE & LOTS

on High and Water streets, together or sepa-
rately, for part cash in hand, and a liberal credit,
if required, for the balance. The house is
two stories, of good sound logs, chinked,
weather boarded and plastered, 28 by 24 feet,
two story Brick Kitchen, Dairy, and Smoke
House; also, a Brick Stable and Carriage
House. The situation on High street, is
remarkably pleasant and healthy.